

WHAT YEAR 1914 GAVE TO MANKIND

Chronological Record of Most
Important Events of the
Twelve Months.

EUROPEAN WAR STANDS FIRST

Mexico's Muddled Affairs—Pope Pius
and Earl Roberts Among the Il-
lustrous Dead—Disasters
and Sports—Financial and
Industrial Happenings.

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EUROPEAN WAR

June 28.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his morganatic wife, the duchess of Hohenberg, shot and killed by a student in Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, after a futile attempt had been made to blow them up with a bomb.

July 23.—Austria sent peremptory note to Serbia demanding punishment of all accomplices in murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and suppression of all societies which had fomented rebellion in Bosnia.

July 25.—Troops mobilized by Austria, Serbia, Russia and Montenegro. Serbians moved their capital to Nish.

July 28.—Austria declared war against Serbia.

July 29.—Austrians invaded Serbia and shelled Belgrade.

July 31.—Kaiser demanded Russian mobilization cease and war refused. Martial law proclaimed in Germany.

Aug. 1.—Germany declared war on Russia and mobilized its army. Car declared martial law and France issued decree of mobilization. Italy declared its neutrality.

Aug. 2.—German troops advanced on France through neutral Luxembourg. Russia began invasion of East Prussia and Posen.

Aug. 3.—Germans started three armies toward France, through Belgium, violating the neutrality of that country.

French troops crossed German frontier in Vosges mountains.

Aug. 4.—Great Britain demanded that Germany withdraw her troops from Belgium. Germany and England declared war on Belgium. France declared war on Germany.

United States proclaimed its neutrality. Aug. 6.—Germans repulsed at Liege by British.

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener made British secretary of state for war.

President Wilson offered the services of the United States as mediator.

Aug. 6.—Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.

British cruiser Amphion sunk by German mine.

Aug. 7.—Germans entered Liege.

Aug. 8.—Twenty thousand English troops landed on French coast. French invaded Alsace-Lorraine and captured Altkirch and Mulhouse.

Italy reaffirmed its neutrality.

Aug. 10.—France broke off diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 11.—French driven out of Cerny and Muehlhausen.

Aug. 12.—Germans occupied Hasselt, Tongres and St. Trond, Belgium. France and England declared war on Austria.

Aug. 13.—Japan issued ultimatum to Germany demanding withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and evacuation of Kiauchau.

Aug. 17.—Belgian seat of government was transferred from Brussels to Antwerp.

Beginning of five days' battle in Lorraine, ending in repulse of French across frontier with heavy loss. Beginning of five days' battle between Serbians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.

Aug. 18.—Brussels occupied by the Germans. The allies retiring to Antwerp.

Servians defeated 80,000 Austrians at Shabatz, forty miles west of Belgrade.

Aug. 20.—French recaptured Muehlhausen, Alsace, but were driven back in Lorraine.

Aug. 21.—Germans began bombardment of Namur forts and leveled war of \$5,000,000 on Brussels and \$10,000,000 on Liege.

Aug. 22.—Germans occupied Ghent and Bruges.

Aug. 23.—Japan declared war on Germany.

ment of the German Humberg archipelago and the Solomon Islands.

French troops recaptured Lunenburg and Solomons.

Sept. 13.—Liege evacuated by Germans. Steamer Red Cross with American Red Cross nurses and surgeons sailed from New York.

Sept. 14.—Retreating German army halted in strongly entrenched position along the Aisne river. Amiens recaptured by the French.

Sept. 23.—Three British cruisers were torpedoed and sunk by German submarines in the North Sea.

Sept. 24.—British troops from India landed at Marseilles.

Sept. 29.—Germans began attack on defenses of Antwerp.

Oct. 2.—Germans defeated at Augustow and forced out of Russia.

Oct. 4.—Belgian government moved to Ostend.

Oct. 9.—Germans entered Antwerp. Russian army occupied Lyck, East Prussia.

Oct. 10.—German army of 50,000 was repulsed at Querscht, east of Ghent.

Oct. 11.—Germany imposed war fine of \$100,000,000 on Antwerp.

Russian cruiser Pallada sunk by German submarines.

Oct. 12.—Ghent occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 13.—Belgian government moved to Havre, France.

Colonel Maritz and his troops in the northwest of Cape province, South Africa, rebelled. Martial law proclaimed throughout Union of South Africa.

Oct. 15.—Germans occupied Ostend and Bruges.

Oct. 16.—British cruiser Hawke sunk in the North sea by German submarines.

Oct. 17.—Japanese cruiser Takachio sunk by torpedo in Kiauchau bay.

British cruisers Undaunted and four destroyers sunk four German destroyers in North sea.

Oct. 18.—Allies recaptured Arras.

Oct. 19.—Desperate fighting along Belgian coast. British warships taking part.

Oct. 20.—French retook Altkirch, Alsace, at the point of the bayonet.

Oct. 21.—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ended in German defeat.

Oct. 25.—Germans crossed River Yser and slowly pressed toward the south.

Oct. 26.—Germans bombarded Nieuport but were checked by allies.

Maritz and his rebel force defeated by Union of South Africa troops.

Prinsip, slayer of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, and 23 others found guilty of treason.

Yon Falkenhayn, German minister of war, made chief of staff to succeed Von Moltke.

Oct. 28.—De Wet and Beyers joined in South Africa revolt.

British dreadnaught Audacious sunk by mine.

Russians recaptured Lodz and Radom. Germans retreating.

Oct. 28.—Prinsip was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment; four of his accomplices sentenced to death and others to various terms of imprisonment.

Botha reported the rout of the rebel Boers.

German cruiser Emden torpedoed Russian cruiser and French destroyer in Penang harbor.

Oct. 29.—Turkey began war on Russia, the cruiser Breslau bombarding Odessa, Theodosia and other places on the Black sea.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by German submarine in Dover straits.

Five German warships engaged four British warships off the coast of Chile and sank two and disabled a third; the fourth escaped.

Nov. 3.—British and French fleet bombarded the Dardanelles forts, and British vessels destroyed the barracks of Akabab, Arabia.

Germans abandoned left bank of the river below Dismunde.

Nov. 5.—France, Great Britain and Russia declared war on Turkey. Great Britain annexed Cyprus.

Nov. 6.—The sheik-ul-Islam ordered a holy war against Russia, France and England.

Nov. 7.—German fortress of Tsing Tao, China, stormed by Japanese and British and captured.

Dec. 1.—Servians retook Belgrade after fierce battle.

Dec. 10.—German cruisers bombarded Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby on the Yorkshire coast, killing about one hundred and fifty persons and capturing.

Dec. 11.—Great Britain proclaimed a protectorate over Egypt.

Allies with aid of warships entered Odessa.

Russians retreated in Galicia and Poland.

Dec. 15.—General Potiorek, commander of Austrian army, defeated in Serbia, re-moved from command.

Allies made advances at Dixmude and Middelkerke by desperate bayonet charges.

British appointed Prince Hussein Kamel, uncle of the ex-khedive, sultan of Egypt. Russians captured Lovica.

Dec. 19.—The kings of Denmark, Norway and Sweden agreed to act together in war matters and to remain neutral.

Two British mine sweepers sunk by mine.

Dec. 20.—German army in Poland reached new Russian positions and battle for Warsaw opened.

Germans evacuated Dixmude.

Dec. 21.—Desperate battle in front of Warsaw continued.

FOREIGN

Feb. 2.—City of Gonave, Haiti, burned during a battle between rival rebel forces.

Feb. 4.—Guillermo Billinghurst, president of Peru, captured by revolutionists and his deportation ordered.

Feb. 14.—Chinese government issued proclamation decreeing the death penalty for opium smokers.

March 26.—Wife of French Minister of Finance Calixte killed Gaston Calmette, editor of Paris Figaro.

May 4.—House of Lords defeated woman suffrage measure, 104 to 91.

May 19.—Revolt broke out in Albania. 5,000 supporters of Essad Pasha attacking King William's palace at Durazzo.

May 25.—Irish home rule bill passed its third and final reading in the house of commons by a majority of 77.

July 5.—Carlos Mendosa, liberal, elected president of Panama.

July 25.—Mme. Henriette Caillaux found not guilty of the murder of Gaston Calmette in Paris, on the ground of insanity.

Sept. 1.—Cardinal Giacomo della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, elected pope and assumed name of Benedict XV.

Sept. 5.—William of Wied, prince of Albania, abandoned that country to the Greeks.

Sept. 22.—Albanian senate elected Prince Burhan-Eddin, son of the former sultan, Abdul Hamid, to be prince of Albania.

Oct. 12.—Ferdinand, nephew of the late king of Roumania, took the oath as his successor.

Oct. 23.—Haitian rebels formed a government under presidency of Gen. Davilmar Theodore.

MEXICO

Jan. 10.—Mexican rebels under Villa captured Ojinaga, many of the federal troops and several of the general's taking refuge on American side of the Rio Grande.

Feb. 2.—President Wilson lifted embargo on exportation of arms which was applied to Mexico by President Taft.

Feb. 20.—Mexican situation brought to new crisis by death of W. S. Benton, rich rancher and a British subject, supposedly by Villa.

April 2.—Villa captured Torreon after eleven days' bloody fighting. Villa's loss 600 killed and 1,500 wounded and that of the federalists much greater.

April 14.—Fifth brigade of unarmored American bluecoats by federal authorities at Tampico brought demand from Admiral Mayo that Huerta apologize and that American flag be saluted.

April 15.—Huerta refused to render a salute to the American flag in Tampico.

April 16.—President Wilson ordered Atlantic and Pacific fleets to Mexican waters at once to enforce his demands on Huerta.

Federal army routed by Villa at end of nine days' battle at San Pedro.

April 19.—Huerta refused to agree to the terms of the United States for an unconditional salute of the flag, and President Wilson drafted his message to congress and two proclamations declaring a "hostile" blockade of Mexico ports and harbor.

April 22.—President Wilson personally addressed congress for support in action against Huerta.

House adopted resolution giving president free rein, after debate in which his policy was assailed. Senate postponed action for a day.

April 23.—American marines captured port of Vera Cruz after a fight in which four Americans were killed and twenty-one wounded and about 500 Mexicans were killed. Road Admiral Rodgers with five ships arrived at Vera Cruz.

April 25.—Senate passed resolution justifying the president in using the armed force of the nation to enforce his demands on Huerta.

Taking of Vera Cruz completed by marines and bluecoats, supported by the guns of the warships, twelve Americans being killed and fifty wounded.

April 26.—President Wilson ordered the Fifth brigade, General Funston in command, to embark for Vera Cruz at Galveston.

The embargo on shipment of arms to Mexico was restored.

April 26.—Fifth brigade sailed from Galveston for Vera Cruz.

Congress passed the volunteer army bill.

April 25.—President Wilson accepted the offer of Brazil, Chile and Argentina, through their plenipotentiaries, to mediate the Mexican trouble, stipulating that Huerta must resign.

April 25.—Fifth brigade arrived at Vera Cruz and General Funston assumed the supreme command there. Robert J. Kerr of Chicago appointed civil governor of the city. A thousand refugees landed at Galveston.

May 1.—Secretary Garrison ordered General Funston to establish complete military government in Vera Cruz, displacing the civil government.

May 10.—American naval forces seized Looe Island as a base for operations.

May 11.—Funeral services for marines and sailors killed at Vera Cruz held at Brooklyn navy yard, President Wilson delivering the address.

May 13.—Constitutionalists captured Tampico.

June 2.—Mediators met at Niagara Falls, Ont., and outlined program including elimination of Huerta, Carranza and Zapata and the holding of a free election under the auspices of a provisional government.

June 12.—Huerta accepted the Niagara Falls peace program.

June 23.—Zacatecas taken by Villa's army.

July 2.—The A. B. C. mediators left Niagara Falls after issuing a statement that "all that remains to be done is to organize and establish a provisional government for Mexico."

July 5.—Huerta received the majority of votes cast in the Mexican presidential election and Blanquet was chosen vice-president.

July 15.—Huerta resigned as president of Mexico and left the city, Francisco Carranza was sworn in as president.

July 20.—Huerta sailed on the German cruiser Dresden for Jamaica.

Aug. 12.—Carranza abandoned presidency of Mexico.

Aug. 20.—General Carranza "liberated" Mexico City and assumed the office of provisional president.

Sept. 25.—Villa denounced government headed by Carranza and announced his independence.

Oct. 15.—Convention of Mexican constitutionalists at Aguascalientes voted itself the supreme power in Mexico.

Nov. 1.—Aguascalientes conference named E. Gutierrez president of Mexico for 30 days.

Nov. 11.—War declared between Carranza and Villa factions in Mexico.

Nov. 25.—American troops under General Funston evacuated Vera Cruz.

Nov. 29.—Gen. Pablo Gonzalez proclaimed himself provisional president of Mexico.

Nov. 30.—Villa entered Mexico City with 55,000 troops.

Dec. 1.—General Wilson sent troops to protect Naco, Ariz., on Mexican border.

Dec. 14.—General Bliss told commanders of Carranza and Villa forces at Naco, Mex., that he would open fire on both if any more shots came across the border.

Dec. 15.—San Luis Potosi surrendered to Carranza forces.

Dec. 21.—Gen. Hugh Scott and General Maytorena, Villalita leader, conferred with Naco regarding firing across boundary line.

Feb. 15.—House passed Alaska railroad bill.

Feb. 21.—Senate ratified general arbitration treaties between United States and Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Portugal and Switzerland.

March 4.—President Wilson read to congress message urging that the clause in the Panama canal act exempting American coastwise vessels from payment of tolls be repealed.

March 10.—Senate approved Alaska railroad bill.

March 15.—House passed bill to repeal canal tolls exemption clause by majority of 86.

June 5.—House passed the three Wilson antidraft bills by huge majorities.

June 11.—Bill to repeal exemption clause of the Panama canal tolls act passed by majority of 86.

July 1.—George T. Henry, Jr., of San Francisco and Washington nominated for ambassador to Russia.

July 4.—Ira Nelson Morris of Chicago appointed minister to Sweden.

Jan. 18.—Gen. James C. McInerney appointed James C. McInerney to the Supreme court and T. W. Gregory to succeed McInerney as attorney-general.

Sept. 15.—Secretary of State Bryan and the envoys of Great Britain, France, Spain and China signed the Bryan peace treaties.

Sept. 24.—Frederic Joseph Robinson appointed ambassador to Argentina.

Sept. 25.—The house passed the rivers and harbors bill as reduced to \$20,000,000 by the senate.

Oct. 24.—Congress adjourned after a session of 567 days.

Nov. 2.—In general elections Republican party gained over the vote of 1912 but failed to control congress. Progressive party fell to third place. Washington, Colorado, Oregon and Arizona went dry.

Dec. 7.—Sixty-third congress was called to order for its final session.

Jan. 27.—President Wilson ordered permanent government of Canal Zone into operation April 1 and appointed Col. George W. Goethals the first governor.

Feb. 24.—Court of appeals reversed death verdict in case of Charles Becker, former police lieutenant in New York.

April 1.—Col. George W. Goethals assumed his duties as governor of Canal Zone.

April 1.—Secretary Daniels issued order prohibiting use of alcoholic liquors for drinking purposes on vessels and in yards of the navy.

April 12.—Four gunmen electrocuted in New York for murder of Rosenthal.

May 7.—Eleanor Randolph Wilson, youngest daughter of the president, married to Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo in the White House.

May 19.—Colonel Roosevelt returned South America.

May 22.—Charles Becker, former police lieutenant, found guilty a second time of murder in the first degree for Rosenthal slaying in New York.

June 11.—Kermit Roosevelt and Belle Willard married in Madrid.

July 4.—Twelve persons were killed and more than 400 injured in Independence celebration.

Aug. 15.—Panama canal formally opened to commercial traffic.

Sept. 4.—David J. Palmer of Washington, Ia., elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Sept. 19.—James Gordon Bennett, owner of the New York Herald, married Baroness George de Reuter in Paris.

Oct. 17.—Robert Taft, son of the former president, married Miss Martha Bowers.

Nov. 2.—Twenty-one directors or former directors of the New Haven railroad were indicted by federal jury in New York for criminal conspiracy to violate the Sherman antitrust law.

Nov. 4.—Chicago stockyards ordered closed ten days to check epidemic of the foot-and-mouth disease in the middle West.

Dec. 16.—U. S. senate ratified the international convention for safety at sea.

Jan. 5.—Oil tank steamer Oklahoma sank off Sandy Hook, 35 of the crew perishing.

Jan. 10.—Great storm on the Baltic caused submergence of several villages and drowning of many persons.

Floods in Belgium did millions of dollars' worth of damage.

Jan. 11.—Terrible storm hit northwest Russia and 16 persons lost their lives in snow.

Many thousands of persons perished in southern Japan when volcano of Sakurajima burst into activity, following repeated earthquake shocks. Large city of Kagoshima partly destroyed and several villages blotted out.

Jan. 15.—British submarine A-7 with crew of eleven, lost during maneuvers off Plymouth.

Steam whaler Kariuk, flagship of Canadian government's arctic exploring expedition under Villumur Stefansson, crashed in the ice and sank northeast of Siberia.

Jan. 17.—Loss of the German steamer Adria with passengers and crew of 96 of the coast of Terra del Fuego confirmed.

Jan. 18.—Three hundred Japanese refugees from the volcanic eruptions on Sakurajima buried under falling cliff and killed.

Jan. 20.—Old Dominion liner Monroe sunk in collision with the steamer Nan-tucket off the Virginia coast and 41 persons drowned.

March 8.—St. Louis Athletic club destroyed by fire; 61 perished.

March 15.—Quake and volcano killed many on Hondo Island, Japan.

March 16.—Many perished in hurricane and flood in Province of Stavropol, Russia.

March 19.—Fifty drowned when boats collided near Venice.

March 19.—Sixty-four lives lost in biland that overtook Newfoundland sailing boats.

April 1.—Fire in St. Augustine, Fla., destroyed five tourist hotels and the county court house; loss, \$100,000.

April 18.—Explosion in mine at Bories, W. Va., resulted in the entombing of 12 men and hope of their rescue was given up. Fifty-nine men, severely burned, saved.

May 4.—Fire in commercial center of Valparaiso, Chile, burned over two and a half acres and cost more than fifty lives.

May 25.—Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Ireland sunk in collision with Danish collier Storstad in St. Lawrence river; 1,024 lost, of whom 78 were passengers; 453 saved, of whom 246 were passengers. Lawrence Irving, English actor, and his wife, and Sir Henry Seton-Karr, noted big game hunter, among the drowned.

June 4.—One hundred villages in Japan devastated by terrible storm.

June 12.—Mine explosion at Hillcrest, Alberta, resulted in the death of about 200 miners.

June 25.—Nearly half the city of Salem, Mass., destroyed by fire, loss being about \$100,000. Most of the historic buildings were saved.

Aug. 6.—Thirty-eight persons killed and 25 injured in train collision near Joplin, Mo.

Aug. 26.—Steamer Admiral Sampson sunk by steamer Princess Victoria 30 miles from Seattle and 11 lives lost.

Sept. 13.—Steamer Francis H. Leggett sunk in a gale off Oregon coast, 70 lives being lost.

Oct. 2.—Earthquake destroyed 1,800 houses and 2,800 lives in Japan.

Oct. 17.—Earthquake in Grecian provinces of Achaia, Boeotia and Peloponnese killed many persons and wrought great damage.

Oct. 27.—Explosion and fire in the Franklin company's coal mine at Royallton, Ill., resulted in death of 85 men.

Dec. 4.—Seven-million-dollar fire in plant of Edison company at West Orange, N. J.

Jan. 4.—Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, noted author and physician, in Philadelphia.

Jan. 5.—Gen. Simon B. Buckner, veteran of Mexican and Civil wars.

Jan. 14.—Count Yukio Ito, fleet admiral of the Japanese navy, in Tokyo.

Jan. 18.—Gen. James C. McInerney, defender of Dreyfus, at Amiens, France.

Jan. 20.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, high commissioner for Canada, in London.

Jan. 21.—Edwin Glan, Boston publisher, leaving \$100,000 to the "world peace foundation," which he established in 1909.

Jan. 25.—Shelby M. Culom, former United States senator from Illinois.